

green with broad dorso-lateral somite bars on segments 6, 8 and sometimes 10. The somite bars are pinkish-white, anteriorly edged with black spotted with blue; the dorsosomitic spots on segments 6 and 8 are blue. Lateral ridge green and anal processes short and square.

*Pupa*: Plain green in colour.

The imago has been illustrated in so many publications already that a further description seems unnecessary.

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Messrs. W. H., S. F. & G. A. Henning for reading the manuscript and Mr. I. Bampton for the provision of the early stage material.

#### References

- Henning, G. A. 1977. Observations on the Early Stages of Ethiopian *Charaxes* with notes on Life Histories (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae). *Ann. Transv. Mus.* **30** (19) : 219-230
- Pennington, K. M. 1978. *Pennington's Butterflies of Southern Africa*. Edited by C. G. C. Dickson, with the collaboration of D. M. Kroon. 1 - 669, 198 pls. Johannesburg, Ad. Donker.
- Van Someren, V. G. L. 1966. Revisional notes on African *Charaxes* (Lepidoptera : Nymphalidae). Part III. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)*, **18**: 45-101, 5 maps, 16 pls.
- Van Son, G. 1962. New African Butterflies, 1 *J. ent. Soc. sth. Afr.* **25** : 140-148.
- 1963. New African Butterflies, 2. *Novos Taxa ent.* **29** : 1-11.
- 1979. The Butterflies of Southern Africa. Part IV. Nymphalidae : Nymphalinae. Revised and edited by L. Vari. *Transv. Mus. Mem.* **22** : 1-286, 76 pls.

---

LARVAL VARIATION IN THE PINE BEAUTY: *PANOLIS FLAMMEA* HBN. — The larva of the Pine Beauty, *Panolis flammea* Hbn. is normally dark green dorsally and laterally, with a series of five longitudinal white stripes, and pale green ventrally with three thin cream stripes. A form in which the dark and pale green is replaced by dark and light brown is also known to occur. Whilst rearing this species I obtained evidence to suggest that the brown form is genetically controlled and is inherited as a unifactorial autosomal recessive. I also noted that the two types of larvae behave differently, in that when not feeding they take up different positions on the foodplant, *Pinus sylvestris*. Thus, the green larvae tended to rest lying along the needles, whilst the brown larvae rested on the pine twigs. The difference in behaviour has obviously evolved to increase the camouflage of the respective forms, and it would be interesting to hear if anyone else has noted similar behavioural differences in other species which show the same type of polymorphism, e.g. the Pine Hawk, *Hyloicus pinastri* Linn., or the Bordered White, *Bupalus piniaria* Linn. — (Dr.) MICHAEL E. N. MAJERUS, Dept. of Genetics, Downing Street, Cambridge.

THE DELICATE: *MYTHIMNA VITELLINA* HBN. IN MAY. — Several rather faded *M. vitellina* appeared in my light trap at Chyenhall near Penzance, Cornwall on the 30th and 31st May 1982. — M. W. F. TWEEDIE, Barn House, Rye, Sussex TN31 7PJ.